UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/068,254	02/04/2002	Alan M. Vale	LS/0022.00	8491

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EXAMINER
JERABEK, KELLY L

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2622	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.
10/068,254</td><td>Applicant(s)
VALE ET AL.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner
Kelly L. Jerabek</td><td>Art Unit
2622</td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _05 April 2007_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-7 and 10-28_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-7 and 10-28_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)　　　　　　　　　　Office Action Summary　　　　　　　　　　Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20070620

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

4/5/2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 4/5/2007 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Response to Remarks:

Applicant's arguments regarding amended claim 1 (Amendment page 7) state

that the Bateman reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless network

connection between a data capture device and a host device. The Examiner

respectfully disagrees. Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information

from a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-

22). **Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104)**

and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in

the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to

and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore,

it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network connection between a

data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112).

Applicant's arguments (Amendment page 7) state that for a connection using a

cradle, there is no need or incentive for utilizing a notification that transfer is in process

or that transfer is complete, since transfer using such a connection is always stable and

not interrupted. In contrast to wirelessly connected devices, there is no likelihood that a

transfer would be interrupted when a cradle is used. The Examiner respectfully

disagrees. **Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit**

(102,104) and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections;

where in the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly

transmitting to and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-

21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network

connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112).

Furthermore, the Examiner respectfully disagrees with the assertion that for a

connection using a cradle, there is no need or incentive for utilizing a notification that

transfer is in process or that transfer is complete, since transfer using such a connection

is always stable and not interrupted. Any number of interruptions may occur during a transfer using a cradle. For example, a user may remove the camera from the cradle during the transfer of information and interrupt the transfer process.

Applicant's arguments regarding amended claim 1 (Amendment pages 7-8) state that the Yamada reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless network connection between a data capture device and a host device. However, this argument is moot because the Bateman reference provides this teaching (see response to arguments above regarding the Bateman reference). Therefore, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references discloses all of the limitations of amended claim 1.

Applicant's arguments regarding amended claim 1 (Amendment page 8) state that the Terakado reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless network connection between a data capture device and a host device. However, this argument is moot because the Bateman reference provides this teaching (see response to arguments above regarding the Bateman reference). Therefore, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references discloses all of the limitations of amended claim 1.

Applicant's arguments regarding claims 4-5, 7 and 10-14 (Amendment pages 8-9) state that the Okada reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless

network connection between a data capture device and a host device. However, this argument is moot because the Bateman reference provides this teaching (see response to arguments above regarding the Bateman reference). Therefore, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada, Terakado and Okada references discloses all of the limitations of claims 4-5, 7 and 10-14.

Applicant's arguments regarding amended claim 15 (Amendment page 10) state that the Bateman reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless network connection between a first device and a second device. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information from a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22). **Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104) and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112).**

Applicant's arguments regarding amended claim 15 (Amendment page 9) state that the Yamada reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless network connection between a first device and a second device. However, this argument is moot because the Bateman reference provides this teaching (see response to

arguments above regarding the Bateman reference). Therefore, the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references discloses all of the limitations of amended claim 15.

Applicant's arguments regarding claims 16-17, 19-20, 23-24 and 26-28 (Amendment page 10) state that the Okada reference does not teach or suggest establishing a wireless network connection between a data capture device and a host device. However, this argument is moot because the Bateman reference provides this teaching (see response to arguments above regarding the Bateman reference). Therefore, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Okada references discloses all of the limitations of claims 16-17, 19-20, 23-24 and 26-28.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bateman et al. US 2002/0194414 in view of Yamada et al. US 6,239,837 and further in view of Terakado et al. US 2002/0001042.

Re claim 1, Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information from a data

capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22). Bateman

states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104) and the host

(108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in the wireless case,

the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data from

the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman

teaches a wireless network connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a

host device (108,112). Bateman further states that upon connection of a data capture

device (102) to a host device (108,112) that is capable of communicating with the data

capture device (102), automatically verifying that a connection has been established

between the data capture device (102) and the host device (page 3, paragraph 28) and

automatically initiating an immediate transfer of information from the data capture

device (102) (pages 2-3 paragraph 23). However, although the Bateman reference

discloses all of the above limitations it fails to specifically state that upon connection of

the data capture device and to the host device notification that a transfer of information

is in process and notification of successful completion of the transfer of information is

automatically provided.

Yamada discloses in figures 1-3 a camera capable of accepting an auxiliary

memory card (MC). The camera includes a liquid crystal display section (30) that

displays a plurality of icon marks (46-66) according to the operation modes of the

camera (col. 3, lines 60-67). When the memory card (MC) is attached to the camera,

icon mark (64) is displayed thus verifying that the connection has been established and the microprocessor (MPU1) instructs microprocessor (MPU2) to perform processing operations (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10). When the camera is in the copying mode of copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark (62) automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col. 4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Each time an individual image is transferred and copied the values of icon marks (56, 60) are changed (col. 11, line 59 – col. 12, line 10). Thus, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful completion of the transfer of information. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to automatically provide notification that a transfer of information is in process and automatically provide notification of successful completion of a transfer of information as disclosed by Yamada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by Bateman. Doing so would provide a means for allowing a user of an image capture device to view the transfer status of image data being transferred from the image capture device to a host. However, although the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references discloses all of the above limitations, the combination fails to state that notification of successful completion of a transfer of information is provided by illumination or extinguishing of a light on the data capture device.

Terakado discloses a remote controller (1) that is capable of communicating with multiple electronic devices (3,9,13) (figure 2). Terakado states that CPU (1a) turns on LED (100) to indicate that information is being transferred and the CPU (1a) turns off

the LED (100) to indicate the information transfer has finished (page 5, paragraphs 74-84). Thus, it can be seen that it is well known to illuminate or extinguish an LED to notify a user of a device of a transfer state of the device. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include an LED to indicate the completion of an information transfer as disclosed by Terakado in the camera system disclosed by the combination of Bateman and Yamada. Doing so would provide a means for providing an indication that a transfer of information is either in process or has been completed.

Re claims 2 and 3, Terakado states that the notification that the transfer of information is in process is provided by illumination of a light (LED 100) (page 5, paragraph 75).

Re claim 6, when the camera disclosed by Yamada is in the copying mode of copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark (62) automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col. 4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Icon mark (62) is displayed on LCD (30) therefore the icon mark (62) is a notification that a transfer of information is in process that is provided on an LCD (30).

Claims 4-5, 7 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bateman et al. in view of Yamada in view of Terakado et al. and further in view of Okada US 6,630,954.

Re claim 4, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references disclose all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 above. However, although the Terakado reference discloses an LED (100) for providing a notification of information transfer it fails to state that the LED blinks periodically while the transfer of information is in process.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2, lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an flickering LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 5, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references disclose all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 above. However, although the Terakado reference discloses an LED (100) for providing a notification of information transfer it fails to state that the LED is green.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2, lines 41-53). Additionally, the LED disclosed by Okada is green to confirm that an image has been transferred (col. 2, lines 41-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an flickering LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 7, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references disclose all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 above. However, although the Terakado reference discloses an LED (100) for providing a notification of information transfer it

fails to state that a notification that the transfer of information is in process is provided by an audio signal.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2, lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an flickering LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 10, the combination of Bateman, Yamada and Terakado discloses all of the limitations of claims 1 above. Yamada also states the when the capacity of the auxiliary memory is insufficient before the whole image is transferred icon mark (60) indicates the number of uncopied image data (col. 12, lines 11-49). However, the combination of Bateman, Yamada and Terakado does not specifically disclose an automatic notification of failure if the transfer of information is not successfully completed.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has not been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has not been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 24). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 3, lines 1-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer to notify a user that a transfer of information was not successfully completed as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera that an image has not yet been transferred (Okada: col. 3, lines 11-19).

Re claim 11, Okada states that a red LED is lit to notify the user that the image to be erased is not transferred (col. 3, lines 1-4).

Re claims 12-13, see claim 11.

Re claim 14, Okada states that a message on an LCD is used to notify the user that the image to be erased is not transferred (col. 3, lines 4-8).

Claims 15, 18, 21-22 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bateman et al. US 2002/0194414 in view of Yamada et al. US 6,239,837.

Re claim 15, Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information from a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22). Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104) and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112). Bateman further states that upon connection of a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) that is capable of communicating with the data capture device (102), automatically verifying that a connection has been established between the data capture device (102) and the host device (page 3, paragraph 28) and automatically initiating an immediate transfer of information from the data capture device (102) (pages 2-3 paragraph 23). However, although the Bateman reference discloses all of the above limitations it fails to specifically state that upon connection of the data capture device and to the host device notification that a transfer

of information is in process and notification of successful completion of the transfer of

information is automatically provided.

Yamada discloses in figures 1-3 a camera capable of accepting an auxiliary

memory card (MC). The camera includes a liquid crystal display section (30) that

displays a plurality of icon marks (46-66) according to the operation modes of the

camera (col. 3, lines 60-67). When the memory card (MC) is attached to the camera,

icon mark (64) is displayed thus verifying that the connection has been established and

the microprocessor (MPU1) instructs microprocessor (MPU2) to perform processing

operations (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10). When the camera is in the copying mode of

copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark

(62) automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col.

4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Each time an individual image is

transferred and copied the values of icon marks (56, 60) are changed (col. 11, line 59 –

col. 12, line 10). Therefore, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful

completion of the transfer of information. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one

skilled in the art to have been motivated to automatically provide notification that a

transfer of information is in process and automatically provide notification of successful

completion of a transfer of information as disclosed by Yamada in the system

configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by

Bateman. Doing so would provide a means for allowing a user of an image capture

device to view the transfer status of image data being transferred from the image

capture device to a host.

Re claim 18, when the memory card (MC) is attached to the camera, icon mark (64) is displayed on LCD (30) thus verifying that the connection has been established and the microprocessor (MPU1) instructs microprocessor (MPU2) to perform processing operations (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10).

Re claim 21, when the camera is in the copying mode of copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark (62) automatically provides a notification on LCD (30) that a transfer of information is in process (col. 4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15).

Re claims 22 and 25, each time an individual image is transferred and copied the values of icon marks (56, 60) on LCD (30) are changed (col. 11, line 59 – col. 12, line 10). Therefore, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful completion of the transfer of information.

Claims 16-17, 19-20, 23-24 and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bateman et al. in view of Yamada and further in view of Okada US 6,630,954.

Re claim 16, the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references discloses

all of the limitations of claim15 above. However, the notifications provided by Yamada

are icon marks that are displayed on an LCD. The combination of Bateman and

Yamada does not specifically state that the notifications are light emitting diodes or

audio signals.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is

provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred

to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2,

lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have

been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer for user notification

as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral

device and a host as disclosed by Bateman in view of Yamada. Doing so would provide

a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a

user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 17, the LED disclosed by Okada is green to confirm that an image has

been transferred (col. 2, lines 41-46). Okada also states that in addition to the color and

flickering period of the LED, the light-on time of the LCD is used to provide notifications

to the user of a camera (col. 6, line 65 – col. 7, line 10).

Re claims 19-20 and 23, the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references discloses all of the limitations of claim15 above. However, the notifications provided by Yamada are icon marks that are displayed on an LCD. The combination of Bateman and Yamada does not specifically state that the notification consists of a blinking light emitting diode.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2, lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by Bateman in view of Yamada. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 24, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Okada references discloses all of the limitations of claim 23 above. Yamada uses icon marks (56,60) to provide notification of successful completion of transfer of information but does not

specifically state that the notification is provided by extinguishing a light on the data capture device. The Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is well known in the art to illuminate an LED on a device that is transferring data during the transfer of the data and to turn off the LED when the transfer is completed. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to provide an LED that is turned off when the transfer of data is completed in place of the icon marks (56,60) for providing visual notification of successful completion of transfer of information.

Re claim 26, the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references disclose all of the limitations of claims 15 above. Yamada also states the when the capacity of the auxiliary memory is insufficient before the whole image is transferred icon mark (60) indicates the number of uncopied image data (col. 12, lines 11-49). However, the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references does not specifically disclose an automatic notification of failure if the transfer of information is not successfully completed.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has not been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has not been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 24). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 3, lines 1-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have

been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer to notify a user that

a transfer of information was not successfully completed as disclosed by Okada in the

system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed

by Bateman in view of Yamada. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED

or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera that an

image has not yet been transferred (Okada: col. 3, lines 11-19).

Re claim 27, Okada states that a red LED is lit to notify the user that the image to

be erased is not transferred (col. 3, lines 1-4).

Re claim 28, Okada states that a message on an LCD is used to notify the user

that the image to be erased is not transferred (col. 3, lines 4-8).
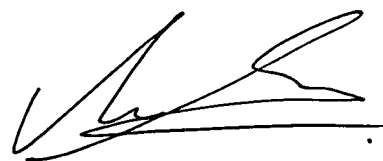

Contacts

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kelly L. Jerabek whose telephone number is **(571) 272-**

7312. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on **(571) 272-7304**. The fax phone

number for submitting <u>all Official communications</u> is **(571) 273-7300**. The fax phone

number for submitting <u>informal communications</u> such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may be faxed directly to the Examiner at **(571) 273-7312**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

KLJ

VIVEK SRIVASTAVA
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600